New-York Daily Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Associated Telegraph Dish Offices—1 Reservoir, and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet—Robert J. Walker for the State Department—Delay of the Report of the Investigating Committee, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 12.

A telegraphic dispatch from Lancaster, received this Sunday, would seem to leave no doubt that Robert J. WALKER will go into the State Department. His friends are exerting every confidence of success. The combination, however, for Gov. Brown, though small in a vote, is very powerful, and it is not safe to be sure, although the present chances are doubtless decidedly in WALKER's favor.

Frustrated Democrats who have been urging CLIFFORD's appointment as Attorney-General, confess their disappointment, and declare that TOUCEY will receive that appointment.

The idea of conferring a Cabinet appointment on RICE, of Minnesota, is scouted very generally. It is suspected that the whole thing is a ruse of the friends of the Minnesota Land bill, to give him some factitious influence in behalf of that measure.

The Committee of Investigation can hardly report until the last of next week, as the expected witnesses are not likely to arrive here before Monday, in consequence of the freshets, and their examination is expected to take several days. It is very apparent that the chief effort of the parties implicated will be to break down the witnesses by impeachment, and there are some of whom the witnesses will be made the scapegoats.

Monday's New-York mail has not yet arrived.

S.

A New Schooner Breaking of the Surplus Revenue—New-York Mails—The Coming Inauguration, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 12.

In the event of the failure of Congress to pass a bill to reduce the revenue, Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, will press, as a financial measure, now under consideration in the Committee on Ways and Means, the depositing of the surplus revenue, reserving $5,000,000, with the several States, in proportion to the federal ratio of representation, or about $3,400 for each member, the State to pledge their faith for the safe keeping of the money, and refund it when required for the purposes of the General Government. It is proposed to pay one-half of the surplus on the 1st of July, and the remainder on the 1st of October.

Much indignation is expressed by members of Congress and others, in consequence of thirty-eight failures of the mails between New-York and Washington since the commencement of the Session. The Post-Office Department is much blamed for its want of enterprise.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, and Mr. PUGH, of the House, with Mr. WELLER, of the Senate, compose the joint Committee to wait on Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE and inform them of their election as President and Vice-President of the United States.

Senators FRANCIS, BIGLER and FOOT, have been intrusted by the Senate with the duty of making arrangements for the Inauguration.

Upwards of sixty passengers arrived this morning, the first who have crossed the Susquehanna since Sunday, for Washington.

Instructions were forwarded to-day by telegraph to New-Orleans, concerning the delivery of parcels of sugar-cane brought by the Bark *Reliance*, which arrived there on the 6th inst. Applications at the Patent Office for it are consequently useless.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 12.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON MAILS.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Post-Office to inquire into the causes of the repeated failure of the mails between New-York and Washington during the present Session, and report what legislation, if any, is necessary to remedy the evil.

THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. PEARCE offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the presiding officer to appoint a Committee of three to make the necessary arrangements for the reception and inauguration of the President elect.

Mr. CHITTENDEN offered a joint resolution that the electoral vote of Wisconsin, in the late Presidential election, being given on a day different from that prescribed by law, was therefore null, and ought not to have been admitted and included in the count of electoral votes.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, said that Wisconsin was like a horse that had been distanced in the race and came in behind time. Her vote should not be counted.

Mr. CHITTENDEN argued that it was important to determine whether the vote should be counted. Cases might hereafter arise when the result of the Presidential election would depend on a similar case, and there could be no better time than now for settling that question.

After a brief debate the resolution was tabled.

The Senate concurred in the House resolution for the appointment of a Committee to inform Messrs. BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE of their election.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 12.

THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, offered a resolution that a Committee of two be appointed by the House, and one by the Senate, to wait upon Messrs. BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE, and inform them that they were duly elected President and Vice-President for four years, from the 4th of March, 1857. Mr. JONES said that this resolution was agreed upon by the Tellers.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL knew that those gentlemen were elected, and was as much in favor of making that declaration as any gentleman could be, but he desired the preliminary business transacted agreeably to the forms of the Constitution. Yesterday the President of the Senate received a report from the Tellers, and on that, while the vote of Wisconsin was challenged by a member, the House declared the result. He denied the correctness of that proceeding. The two Houses must, in Convention, concur in order to produce a result, and adjust the question in controversy.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, had merely pointed to the fact that Wisconsin had not cast her electoral vote on the day designated by law.

After an ineffectual motion by Mr. WALLBRIDGE to lay the resolution on the table it was adopted.

Mr. DUNN offered a resolution declaring Messrs. BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE duly elected, and further that the vote of Wisconsin could not be counted without a violation of the provision of the Constitution, it not having been cast on the day designated by law.

The Speaker declared the resolution out of order. The Journal showed that a declaration of the election of President and Vice-President was made yesterday. To receive the resolution would disaffirm that fact. Besides, the House had constructively approved the Journal.

Mr. DUNN said that it should be distinctly stated whether the vote of Wisconsin was counted or not.

Mr. STANTON moved the correction of the *Journal* of yesterday, to show that Mr. ORR had moved that the vote of Wisconsin should be rejected; that the President of the Senate had ruled the motion out of order, and that while both Houses were together, on motion of a Senator, the Senate retired for consultation, and that in that manner the Convention was broken up.

The House sustained the Speaker's decision.

THE KANSAS DELEGATE.

The vote was announced on the motion made yesterday by Mr. ADRIS to lay on the table the resolution reported from the Committee on Elections, declaring Mr. WHITFIELD not entitled to a seat as delegate from Kansas. It was negatived by two majority.

The further consideration of the subject was postponed till Saturday week.

THE TARIFF.

A resolution was adopted to close the debate on the Tariff bill on Monday next. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on that subject.

Mr. DEVILLE spoke approvingly of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, who had proposed a reduction in the revenue by an enlargement of the Free-list with such articles as are used by manufacturers in the country. The legislation heretofore on wool had had the effect to bring the importation of woolen goods, and to stop 244 sets of machinery and 1,000 looms. If any members of Congress would call upon him at WILLARD's Hotel and show him that he wears an American broadcloth coat, he would tender to him the best hospitality the establishment affords. (Laughter.) He spoke from an experience of forty years in working mills, inside and out, and maintained that if our mills should be set in motion the demand for wool will increase its price, while the manufactured article will be cheapened.

Mr. TOOMBS said that the gentleman had spoken as if Government would not want the surplus money in the Treasury, and as if the Government had fulfilled all the objects for which it was instituted. But that was not so. The French Spoliation and other claims remain unsatisfied. Eleven regular Indian wars—the Navy enlargement. It is the course of his remarks to say that nothing is done in favor, but demands of the other interests are protected, their wages shall not be protected.

Mr. COVODE, speaking from an experience of thirty years, argued that the difficulties of manufacturers are not to be overcome by taking the duty off foreign wool, but, on the contrary, they would be increased, as the effect would be to lessen the production at home. He spoke of the iron interests of Pennsylvania, and advocated a protective policy generally.

The Committee rose.

Mr. COLFAX presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Indiana, asking that sugar be admitted duty free. Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 10.

Horatio N. Slater, Plaintiff in Error, vs. *Charles Emmerson, Defendant in Error.*—This was an action on an agreement between the parties in which EMMERSON covenanted and agreed to construct a certain bridge for the New-York and Central Railroad Company, of which Mr. SLATER was a Director and Stockholder. All the work was to be complete and ready for the rails of a single track by the 1st day of December, 1854; and SLATER agreed to pay within two days $4,400 cash, and executed his five notes for $2,000 each, payable six months after the completion of the bridge. EMMERSON failed to complete the bridge at the time specified in the agreement; and the question presented to the Court was: "were these dependent or independent covenants?"

The Court below was asked to instruct the Jury—1. By the true construction of the contract, the plaintiff, EMMERSON, was not entitled to recover unless the work was ready for the rails by Dec. 1, 1854. This instruction the Court refused, but instructed the jury that the covenants were independent, and that the plaintiff might recover regardless of the work done.

2. That if the rails were not down, as required by the agreement, there was a failure of the contract, and that EMMERSON could not recover. This instruction was also refused, and the jury returned a verdict for $10,199.

The evidence shows that the Railroad Company suffered damages, by the failure of EMMERSON to complete his work, to the amount of $250,000.

Mr. Justice MCLEAN delivered the opinion of the Court. The Doctrine of Covenants has been the theme of many distinguished writers. The great rule is to ascertain the intent of the parties by the language used. In this case, SLATER paid $4,400, and gave his individual notes for $10,000 more. The Court below was in error in refusing to instruct the Jury that the notes were not to be paid until after the completion of the work, as per agreement.

Judgment reversed, with costs.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 12.

Case No. 71.—*Patrick Burke* vs. *William H. Gower, and wife et al.*—Argued by Mr. LAWRENCE for defendants.

No. 73.—*William F. Bryan, et al.* vs. *Robert Forsyth.*—Argument commenced by Mr. BAILLARGE for plaintiffs.

Dedication of the Agricultural Rooms at Albany—Condition of the Hudson River Road.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 12.

The dedication of the Agricultural Rooms took place to-night. B. O. JOHNSON, the Corresponding Secretary, made a brief statement of the Society's operations. Addresses were delivered by Hon. SAMUEL CHEEVER, President of the State Agricultural College, and by WILLIAM H. BOGART and Hon. T. C. PETERS. A few remarks were made by Hon. WILLIAM KELLY.

Explorations of the line of the Hudson River Road, four miles from Albany, show one track partly washed away, and a portion of the bridge at Columbiaville Creek carried away. The track to Stockport is covered with ice seven or eight feet high. The repairs will be completed in the first part of next week. The trains now run round by the Berkshire and the Hudson River Road.

From Boston.

THE LATE POISONING CASE AT HINGHAM—JOSHUA SEARS' WILL—MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 12.

Mrs. GARDNER was this morning removed from Hingham to the Plymouth County Jail. The charge of murder against her will come before the Grand Jury in May next.

The will of JOSHUA SEARS, who died a few years since, bequeaths $75,000 to his brothers, and their children; $15,000 to his native town of Yarmouth, for public schools, and $3,000 to the Seamen's Friend Society. The balance, exceeding $1,500,000, he leaves in trust to his son, now 2 years old.

The House, to-day, on the second ballot, elected Brigadier-General E. W. PIERCE, of Freetown, to the office of Major-General of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, vacant by the resignation of Major-General EDMANDS, thus non-curring with the Senate who had previously elected Brigadier-General ANDREWS, of Boston, to this office.

From St. Louis.

THE SANTA FE MAIL—INDIAN TROUBLES.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 12.

The Westport correspondent of the *Republican* says that the outward Santa Fé mail left on the 3d inst.

A letter from Bent's Fort, dated Nov. 29, says that the Fort was safe, but that the Kiowas had declared war on the whites. BENT had twenty-five whites and four hundred of the Cheyennes to protect the fort.

Death of Hon. Albion K. Parris.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Feb. 12.

Hon. ALBION K. PARRIS died suddenly yesterday, at his residence in this city, of disease of the heart. He has been U. S. Senator, Judge of the Supreme Court, was five times elected Governor of Maine, and has filled other offices of honor and trust. He was about 71 years old.

Navigation of the Susquehanna.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Feb. 12.

The Susquehanna is blocked up with ice. The Baltimore Railroad ferry boat is immovable in the ice, a third of the way across, and will probably remain so until there is another severe freshet. A temporary path of boards is laid on the ice, and the passengers walk across.

The Expected Steamers.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 12.

The fire at East Cambridge this evening, prostrated the Eastern Telegraph lines, and our latest dispatches from Portland and Halifax are to 9 o'clock, at which hour nothing had been heard of the expected steamers from Liverpool.

Tumbling of the Odd Fellows' Hall at Dubuque.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 12.

The new Odd Fellow's Hall, at Dubuque, Iowa, fell in on Saturday, in consequence of the accumulation of ice and snow upon the top of it. S. S. Foss and wife who were in the building were instantly killed. Loss $40,000.

Arrest of the President of the Lancaster Bank.

LANCASTER, Penn., Thursday, Feb. 12.

B. C. BAUGMAN, late President of the Lancaster Bank, was arrested this afternoon on the charge of embezzling the funds of the Bank, and held to bail in the sum of $12,000.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

Rumors of the Submission of Persia.

Anxiety from the Emperor of Austria for the Lombardo-Venetian Provinces.

THE LATEST CHINA NEWS.

COTTON HIGHER—BREADSTUFFS STEADY.

Consols for Money 93 1-2@93 5-8.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, Capt. LEACH, arrived at this port last evening. She left Liverpool in company with the *Arctic*, *Baltic*, *Sir Lancelot*, about 10 A. M., 28th ult.

The *Niagara* arrived at Liverpool at 5:15 A. M. on the 28th.

The *Edinburg* had arrived at Glasgow.

The news is four days later than previous advices, but is unimportant in a political point of view. Financially considered, it is interesting.

It is reported that on the British taking Bushire, which they did after two hours bombardment, the Persians submitted to the demands of their opponent. The English papers, however, do not credit it.

Great doubt is thrown over the recent news of the burning of the factories at Canton, and later intelligence from China was anxiously looked for.

Rumors of modifications in the composition of the British Cabinet continued to be promulgated. A dash of the Aberdeen party is to be introduced.

ERSAK KHAN, the Persian Ambassador, had had an interview with NAPOLEON. The reply of the latter was non-committal.

The Swiss affairs appear to have nearly died out.

The Emperor of Austria has granted a complete amnesty for the Lombardo-Venetian provinces.

The Conferences at Constantinople respecting the Principalities had ended, and the Austrian troops were to be replaced by Turkish soldiers.

The foreign journals are generally destitute of intelligence of interest.

The draught of the firman for the convocation of the Moldavian and Wallacian divans ad hoc was completed on Tuesday, Jan. 13. The internal independence of the two principalities is guaranteed.

The *Independance Belge* says that she conferences on the Neufchatel question will take place in the middle of February.

The King of Sardinia has been received at Nice with great enthusiasm. The whole city was illuminated. The villa of the Empress of Russia was superbly lighted.

The *Daily News* says: "We learn, from good authority, that a telegraphic message from Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE was received at the Board of Control on Saturday, to the effect that the Shah has accepted the terms of peace offered by England, not on account of the fall of Bushire, but on general grounds."

From the *China* we have the following paragraphs:

"Commodore ARMSTRONG attacked and dismantled the Barrier forts, in consequence of the Chinese wantonly firing on a man-of-war's boat under American colors.

The prices of tea had advanced. The supplies were short everywhere. The silk arrivals at Shanghai were 67,000 bales; the settlements, 61,000 bales. Priced 2@ 3 dols. to 5 dols. higher. Exchange 7s. Exchange at Hong Kong, 5s. 8d., to 4s. 8¾d., owing to advices from India."

The papers record with regret the death of Judge Baron ALDERSON, which took place on Tuesday afternoon. Sir EDWARD ALDERSON was born at Great Yarmouth, in the year 1790.

The ship *Confederation*, ashore in the Mersey, had broken up. The master, mate, steward and boy were lost.

The Madrid *Gazette*, of Jan. 25, publishes a decree, ordering the proceeding with the general election of the Deputies to the date of the 25th of March.

The Rumored Submission of Persia.

From the London Morning Post, Jan. 27.

We believe we may state that official information has reached our Government of the probability of the Court of Teheran agreeing to our demands. The Turkish Minister at that capital has sent a dispatch to his Government, informing them that, having heard of the fall of Bushire, the Persian Government "decided" to make peace upon the English terms. On its reaching Constantinople, this intelligence was immediately forwarded by telegraph, by Lord STRATFORD, and its authenticity may be relied on. We may therefore hope for a speedy settlement of the Persian difficulty. At the same time we need hardly point out after our recent experiences in the theory and practice of peace making, that there is a sufficient difference between a determination to make peace and the actual accomplishment of it to warrant us in not being over sanguine. The Court of Persia heard of our expedition, and immediately afterwards of its success. On finding the forces to be less than was anticipated, and that it is not yet advancing into the country, the Persian mind may change. We do not anticipate this—we only point it out. We, ourselves, think that the capture of Bushire will probably be the beginning and the end of the Persian war.

The *Morning Herald*, which claims to have a positive knowledge of the facts, emphatically asserts that "there has been no settlement of the Persian question, nor is it likely just now."

The War Between Russia and Circassia.

Vienna (Jan. 23) Correspondence of the London Times.

According to a report received from the Circassian coast, SEFER PASHA has defeated the Russians. Accounts of victories obtained by the inhabitants of the Caucasus over the Russians must be received with extreme reserve, but a person who must be tolerably well informed of what is passing on the East coast of the Black Sea, yesterday acknowledged that since the Spring of 1856 the Russians had obtained no advantage "worth mentioning" over the mountaineers. If I rightly understood my informant, such great changes are being made in the Russian military system that no operations on a large scale will at present be undertaken against the inhabitants of the Caucasus. Positive information has reached me that the Russians are just now extremely busy "on both sides" of the Caspian, and that very many transports have been built within the last few months.

The Difficulty Between Prussia and Switzerland.

Letters from Berlin confirm the reports of the desire of Prussia to negotiate directly with Switzerland. Prussia, it is said, is to communicate to France the conditions on which she is to renounce the sovereignty over Neufchatel. France will transmit them to the Federal Government, asking whether Switzerland is ready to treat on that basis with Prussia. If she is, then the renewal of diplomatic relations between the two adversaries may immediately take place.

The Royalist journal of Neufchatel has broken its silence. It declares the Federal Assembly to have acted wisely; and adds its opinion, that the Independence of Neufchatel is henceforward an unavoidable thing.

A correspondent at Basle writes as follows:

"The only point, which most probably will still be contested between the King of Prussia and the Federal Government, is that of the domains in Neufchatel. The Federal Government draws a line of distinction between the private property of the Prince of Neufchatel, which it is perfectly prepared to give up to the king, and the domains. The latter it considers as property of the State, and not of the king. It would appear as if this point could, better than by negotiation, or by the decision of the European Powers, be decided by means of a voluntary appeal of both parties to a foreign court of law, or the legal faculty of a foreign university, say that of Paris.

Amnesty from the Emperor of Austria.

Telegraphic dispatches from Turin and Naples state that on Sunday, (25th,) the Emperor of Austria signed, at Milan, a decree granting a full pardon to all persons in the Lombardo-Venetian territory condemned for high treason, rebellion, or insurrection; that the prosecutions which were pending for such crimes are ordered to be suspended, and the Special Court at Mantua to be dissolved. The city was illuminated on Sunday evening, in honor of this amnesty. A dispatch from Marseilles, of Friday's date, says that a decree has been published at Milan, by which the Emperor of Austria has annulled taxes, the collection of which was in arrear, in Lombardy, to the amount of two millions of francs. This news was received in England with distrust.

Indian and China Mails.

MARSEILLES, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

The mails from India and China arrived by the *Valetta* at noon, and will be dispatched for London at 10 o'clock this evening.

London Money Markets.

From the Times City Article, Monday Evening.

The English funds opened with firmness this morning, but in the afternoon there was a disposition to close, money operations ceased, and a decline took place of an eighth @ cent. Consols for money opened at 93¾@⅞, and the final quotations were 93⅝@¾ for money and 93⅞@⅞ for the 9th of February. The next account is fixed for the 6th of March, and the last transactions for that period were at 94¼@⅜.

Money was in active demand, and the continuance of the drain of gold from the Bank induced operators to keep in view the probability of increased restrictions being adopted by that establishment. Bank stock left off at 216@217½; Reduced, 93¾@94; New Three P Cents., 94¾@⅞; India Stock, 219@221; Exchequer Bonds, 99¾@100, and India Bonds and Exchequer Bills, 2s. discount to par, premium.

The London *Times* of the 26th says: The English fund continues to exhibit heaviness, and have closed at a further decline of ¼ per cent., chiefly owing to the knowledge of an active demand for money having prevailed at the bank, and the expectation that if this should continue for a day or two an advance in the rate of discount will be decided upon. The dullness of the market was increased by the absence of any signs of recovery on the Paris Bourse; but on the other hand some support was afforded by the reduction in the corn market, by a tendency in the ⅛ of some of these Continental Banks to reverse favorable rates of discount, and by an impression that an effort will be made by the European Powers to diminish their military expenses. The closing quotations of the French 3 per cents on the Paris Bourse this evening show a further fall of ¼. At Vienna an improvement has occurred in consequence of the contemplation of a reduction in the American army announced yesterday. A further sum of £20,000 in gold was taken from the bank for export. The Bank of Holland has reduced its rate of discount from 5½ per cent. at which it was fixed on the 9th of December, to 5 per cent.

The *Daily News* of the 26th says:—The funds to-day experienced a further decline of ¼ to ⅜ per cent., and the other departments of the Stock Exchange also evinced a drooping tendency. Operators for the rise are closing their accounts, being discouraged by the tightness of the money market, which is believed to be steadily promoted by the arrangements for shipping silver to the East. Some considerable sales of government stock for cash were also effected to-day leading to a very active demand for money amongst the dealers in the Stock Exchange. In the discount market the demand was less active than in the Stock Exchange. The rates are fully maintained.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Jan. 27.

The market to-day has been very steady, and prices are without change; the sales are estimated at 5,000 bales.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. write as follows: On Saturday some speculative inquiry was manifested, and an advance of 1-16d. to ⅛d. ₰ lb. was generally realized. Yesterday, sales reached 10,000 bales, at full rates; and to-day there is again a steady market, sales 8,000 bales. In Manchester there is no change to notice. Middling Orleans, 7¾d.; Mobile, 7¾d.; Uplands, 7¾d.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market, Jan. 27.

We have had a limited inquiry for WHEAT during the week, and prices have again given way fully 2d. ₰ bushel, on both White and Red. FLOUR has also been very difficult to move, and prices the turn lower. EGYPTIAN RICE have declined 5s. ₰ ton. QUERCITRON and OATMEAL 6d. ₰ load. INDIAN CORN has been dull and rather lower, and other articles as quiet as possible. The shipments to Ireland comprise 1,015 quarters WHEAT, 7,705 qrs. INDIAN CORN, 2,227 sacks and 1,620 bbls. of FLOUR; and coastwise, 495 qrs. WHEAT, 350 qrs. INDIAN CORN, 133 sacks and 440 bbls. of FLOUR. There have been exported to Spain and Portugal 1,400 qrs. WHEAT, 1,616 qrs. INDIAN CORN, and 40 bbls. of FLOUR, and to Australia 2,672 qrs. OATS and 100 loads OATMEAL. At our market this day there was a good attendance of country millers, with a more active business in WHEAT, at Friday's rates, being 2d. ₰ bushel decline on the week. OATS were a very slow sale, at about ½d. ₰ bushel decline. BARLEY and PEAS were about as before. EGYPTIAN BEANS were 1s. ₰ quarter cheaper. INDIAN CORN was rather firmer, with buyers in quantity for mixed at 37s. ₰ 240 lbs. Yellow 39s. ₰ 480 lbs. OAT MEAL was quite neglected; sales of rough cut being reported at 27s. ₰ 240 lbs. FLOUR moved very slowly, at about previous prices.

Liverpool Sugar Market, Jan. 27

There continues a strong market, with an upward tendency in prices. On the spot, 400 bags Madras have brought 44s., and 60 hhds. Porto Rico 50s. 6d.@ 52s. 6d.; besides which a cargo of new Matrilina, 700 tons, has been sold to arrive for an outport at 39s.; also, a cargo of Paraiba, 4,500 bags, for an outport, at 34s. ex-quay, and 4,000 bags Cuara to arrive, the price of which has not transpired.

Nothing further has been done.

THE FRESHET.

Particulars of the Terrible Overflow at Albany.

The Albany *Evening Statesman* of Monday has the following particulars of the flood:

On Broadway the first stories were filled to the depth of six or eight feet, and in Liberty, Union, and on the east side of Green-street the basements were inundated. Many families experienced the knawing sensations of hunger in the deprivation of their morning meal. Throughout all of yesterday the business man, on the Pier along the Quay, in Broadway and in the lateral streets, were busy removing goods, but in nearly every instance the water had gained points which were considered as safe, and an immense destruction of property has resulted. In Lydius-street, for instance, the water reached as far as the corner of Franklin, and in the extreme southern part of the city it gained points further west than this even. If no lives have been lost in the southern part of the city, it has been owing to the general alarm caused by the continuous ringing of the fire alarm bells throughout the night.

Ascending to the fifth story of the Exchange building, a most terrible and awe-inspiring scene was presented. So far as the eye could reach, nothing but destruction met the view. The river, filled with huge cakes of ice, piled one above the other in a confused mass, swept dashing, crushing by; while at every 200 or 300 feet apart, were piles of lumber, lumber offices, boats, hogsheads, &c. The most appalling sight, was that of one pile of lumber, on which, standing erect, was the figure of a man! Down, down by the city, and away out of sight, the funeral pile (we fear) passed on, or, to the death of the unfortunate person on it! God grant that by some miraculous interposition of His power, the man has before this gained a place of safety.

Looking North nothing met the eye but interminable fields of ice, and never ending piles of lumber; while at Bath it was perceivable that the entire eastern part of the village was under water, and that the agricultural works of E. H. PEASE had sustained great injury.

At East Albany the ice was piled up against the abutment of the Western Railroad Depôt to a frightful height. Using a telescope, it was perceivable that the flood, when at its highest point, had reached to within an inch or two of the flooring of the immense flour depôt of the Western Railroad Company, and that it contained a very great amount of flour and other merchandise.

The tracks of both the Western and Hudson River Railroads were submerged, and the passenger depôts surrounded with ice.

From this point south to Greenwich Village, the destruction of property must have been great, the water rising to the roadway; and in Greenbush it must have reached the second stories of the buildings east of Broadway.

The Albany *Evening Journal* of Wednesday has the following:

It was dangerous to cross the river yesterday afternoon in a boat, and a party consisting of LOLA MONTEZ, her niece, agent and a friend, who left Stanwix Hall in a skiff boat for the Boston depôt, came near being strauded by coming in contact with a cake of ice. The boat was carried down the river, and when opposite the Greenbush ferry dock it became imbedded in the ice, and the party would have perished had it not been for some heroic men, who, by means of boards, made a safe pathway from the shore to the boat, over which they were safely conducted to the shore, and thence to the depôt, where they took the train.

Though the river, yesterday, was impassable, this morning persons crossed over it upon the ice with safety. Passengers from the east and south who have been detained at East Albany since Monday by the extortions of owners of horses and wagons, reached this city this morning. From $25 to $30 was demanded from passengers for a ride to Troy, and an offer of $5 was sneered at and considered a joke.

The subsiding of the flood has enabled us to visit that portion of our city which has been inundated and is still surrounded with ice and water. It is an appalling sight to witness the destruction and misery it has brought upon those of our citizens who are least able to bear it.

So sudden and unexpected was the rise of the river that at least two-thirds of those residing south of State-street knew nothing of the flood until Monday morning, when they found their dwellings inundated. There is scarcely an individual in the southern part of the city but one sustained some loss in the destruction of household articles, food, raiment and property. Towards the river side, houses have been carried from their foundations, buildings cracked, floors have been torn up, and the fronts battered in by the ice.

THE SUSSEX-STREET MURDER.

Thirteenth Day of the Coroner's Inquest.

The Blood-Stains Analyzed.

REPORT OF THE CHEMISTS AND MICROSCOPISTS.

Science Shows Justice Some Nice Distinctions.

The Surgeons' Report and Their Theories of the Fatal Struggle.

THE MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.

THE INQUEST ADJOURNED TILL SATURDAY.

The Burtell Estate in the Surrogate's Room.

The Coroner's investigation was resumed at eleven o'clock yesterday. The [illegible] received the assistance of Judge CAPRON. [illegible] which gathers daily before the [illegible] patiently, punctually; some day or [illegible] patiently erasing their hats in the [illegible] commanding a fine view of the parade [illegible] ran a few of the lucky ones into the front parlor, where they stood about, and gazed over each other's shoulders, curious to catch other more lucky individuals, who had appropriated the sofa and enjoyed the luxury of reserved seats. The public appetite does not seem to be at all cloyed, though this was the thirteenth day of a [illegible] investigation.

The first witness called was Dr. WM. KNIGHT.

DR. KNIGHT'S TESTIMONY.

Dr. Wm. Knight sworn and examined by Judge CAPRON.

Q.—Were you present during the examination yesterday of Dr. Woodward? A.—I was.

Q.—Did you hear and understand his evidence? A.—Yes, Sir, perfectly.

Q.—Do you agree with or dissent from the Doctor's statements in whole or any part of them? A.—I agree with about all he has stated.

Q.—If there is any portion of his statement or of his opinions which you dissent from, you will have the kindness to state it? A.—The only thing was about the wounds about the neck being given from behind or in front; that I am not able to say.

Q.—Was decline to express an opinion upon that point? A.—I do.

Q.—The wounds in the artery, as I understand? A.—The wounds in the artery.

Q.—Do you agree with the Doctor from him stating the character of that wound as descriptive the cave of it? A.—I agree with him.

Q.—It may be important to inquire of you, and will, therefore, do so, whether you make any difference in the case respecting the manner in which the murder was committed, based upon a difference of opinion with him, or the uncertainty of the opinion upon which you differ with him? A.—It is a matter of theory; I cannot say anything to regard to it.

Q.—Would it make any difference to you in the matter of his death, do you think, the length of time he lived after the wound was inflicted? A.—Any difference? A.—About ten seconds I should think after the wound in the neck; he would live ten seconds.

Q.—My question was not exactly understood by you; I want to know if you think it would make any difference to you in the fatality of the blow, whether it was struck from behind or behind? A.—I don't think it makes no difference at all.

Judge CAPRON.—I don't think it necessary to examine any more time in that respect.

In reply to an inquiry of a Juror the witness stated that from the contents of the stomach he should think that the Doctor had been eating a meal an hour or two hours previous to his death, as there were small portions of meat and pickles found in the stomach.

A Juror.—Can you tell which is the first wound in regard to that matter, from an inspection of the body of the stomach? A.—No, Sir, I cannot tell which is short in space of time as that; it was about an hour and a half or two hours.

DR. MAIN'S TESTIMONY.

Dr. Stephen A. Main recalled and examined by Judge CAPRON:

Judge CAPRON.—The witness desires a little information from you on a particular point before they present their report, and to be informed of your opinion—as to his reference to the wounds on the front door when you came in with the Policeman. I will ask you first what time you came into the door of the house? A.—From half after eight to a quarter to nine.

Q.—When did you discover that blood? A.—It was after I went for the Policeman; we turned back after waiting for the Coroner; myself and one of the Policemen that I have seen here often, were looking to find out traces of what we could see, and amongst the rest we found the blood coming down this flight of stairs—three or four spots; that was the last we saw until we got to the front door; when we got to the front door we saw a small particle on the side of the door, where it shuts up, by the ceiling.

Q.—What I desire to call your attention to is this: You entered the house before the Policeman? A.—O, yes, Sir, I went for the Policeman.

Q.—So that the Policeman could not have put that blood there? O, no, I don't think he had anything to do with putting the blood there more than I did, because there was only one of the Policemen that followed the body before I did.

Q.—Had or had not the policeman been to the door before you discovered that blood? A.—I don't think he had not; I would here state, that if he had he could not have got it on, from the fact that the blood on the arm that was took hold of was on the inside, and the hand that was upon it was also blue, and I cannot think the policeman touched him; he might have done it; the blood was dry, so that it did not get upon my hands when I was turning him over.

Q.—Will you tell us how high from the floor that spot of blood was on the front door case? A.—I should think it was about six or eight inches above the lock; it might have been ten inches, perhaps.

Q.—How many feet above the floor? A.—Possibly about four or five and a half, as near as I can; about four feet—from six to ten inches above the lock, the lower lock.

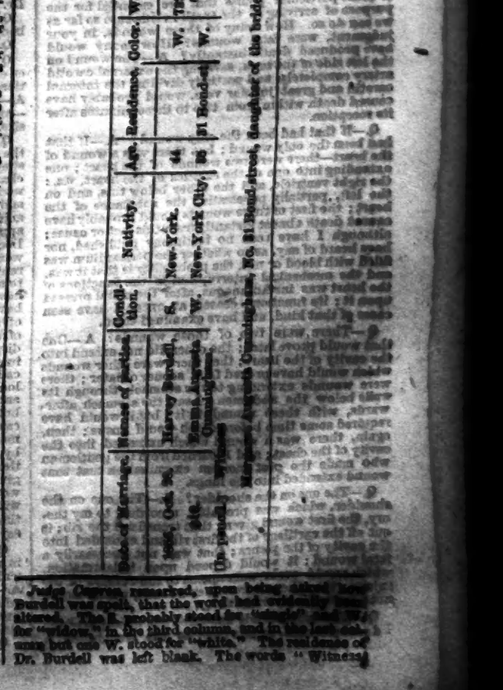
Q.—Have you examined that door since this time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know whether that spot of blood which you discovered is on it now? A.—It was the last Sunday by some of the medical party that were here at that time, with a piece of wood taken out of the door.

THE MARRIAGE RECORD.

Judge CAPRON.—Gentlemen of the Jury, the Coroner desires me to say to you that he has sent for the book that was here the other day—the register of marriages by the clergyman that married Mrs. Cunningham to somebody. I will read the entry in that book of the marriage.

Judge C. then proceeded to describe the record, but the reader will get a better idea of it from the copy which the reporter took of the register itself:



Judge CAPRON remarked, upon being asked how Burdell was spelt, that the word had evidently been altered. The R probably stood for "widow," in the third column, and in the fourth column but one W. stood for "white." The residence of Dr. Burdell was left blank. The words "Witness

LONG ISLAND.

New York Daily Times, Friday, February 13, 1857

Latest by Telegraph

Fire at Pittsburg

PITTSBURG, Feb. 12, 1857.

A fire broke out in the Monongahela House this morning, which destroyed the entire building, with the exception of the walls. The fire originated in the kitchen, and spread with great rapidity. The guests had barely time to escape in their night clothes. Loss estimated at $100,000.

Fire in Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12, 1857.

A fire broke out in the extensive pork-packing establishment of Messrs. Kennedy & Co., on Pearl-street, this morning, which destroyed the entire building, with its contents. Loss $150,000.

Fire in Boston

BOSTON, Feb. 12, 1857.

A fire broke out in the extensive clothing establishment of Messrs. Tucker & Co., on Washington-street, this morning, which destroyed the entire building, with its contents. Loss $200,000.

Fire in Albany

ALBANY, Feb. 12, 1857.

A fire broke out in the extensive lumber-yard of Messrs. Corning & Co., on the corner of Broadway and Hudson-street, this morning, which destroyed the entire yard, with its contents. Loss $100,000.

Fire in Troy

TROY, Feb. 12, 1857.

A fire broke out in the extensive iron-foundry of Messrs. Burden & Co., on River-street, this morning, which destroyed the entire building, with its contents. Loss $150,000.

Fire in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12, 1857.

A fire broke out in the extensive carpet-factory of Messrs. Bigelow & Co., on Market-street, this morning, which destroyed the entire building, with its contents. Loss $200,000.

Fire in Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12, 1857.

A fire broke out in the extensive tobacco-warehouse of Messrs. Gail & Ax, on Pratt-street, this morning, which destroyed the entire building, with its contents. Loss $250,000.

Fire in Washington

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1857.

A fire broke out in the extensive stationery-warehouse of Messrs. Gideon & Co., on Pennsylvania-avenue, this morning, which destroyed the entire building, with its contents. Loss $100,000.

Fire in Richmond

RICHMOND, Feb. 12, 1857.

A fire broke out in the extensive tobacco-factory of Messrs. Allen & Ritchie, on Main-street, this morning, which destroyed the entire building, with its contents. Loss $150,000.

Fire in Charleston

CHARLESTON, Feb. 12, 1857.

A fire broke out in the extensive cotton-warehouse of Messrs. Ravenel & Co., on East Bay, this morning, which destroyed the entire building, with its contents. Loss $200,000.

Fire in New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 12, 1857.

A fire broke out in the extensive sugar-refinery of Messrs. Slidell & Co., on Levee-street, this morning, which destroyed the entire building, with its contents. Loss $300,000.

Fire in St. Louis

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A fire broke out in the extensive flour-mill of Messrs. Chouteau & Valle, on the levee, this morning, which destroyed the entire building, with its contents. Loss $250,000.

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Fire in Detroit

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A fire broke out in the extensive iron-foundry of Messrs. Stephenson & Co., on Jefferson-avenue, this morning, which destroyed the entire building, with its contents. Loss $150,000.

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BOARDING.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE SINGLE GEN-
tlemen can obtain board in a private family; terms moderate; location central; reference given and required. Address A. B., box 1,000, Herald Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE
can obtain board and a room, with all the comforts of a home, in a private family; terms moderate; location central; reference given and required. Address A. B., box 1,000, Herald Office.

BOARDING.—YOUNG SINGLE GENTLEMEN
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Washington, Feb. 4, 1857.

To Mr. Le Sieur, New-York:

Sir: I have received your letter of the 18th inst., enclosing, and, as I think, modifying your views as presented in your letter to me of the 28th ultimo.

I transmit you a copy of a paper, the original of which is in your possession. If it is genuine, and if it purports to have, any person duly to carry out the proposed plan would be a violation of our laws, as you will perceive by examining the second section of an act of Congress passed on the 20th of April, 1818. I hope you will be able to satisfy me that you are in no way connected with such a plan, or that if it has at any time been contemplated, it is now wholly abandoned. Yours, truly,

W. L. MARCY.

Department of State, Washington, Feb. 21, 1856.

To Mr. E. Hissey, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Sir: I have received your letter of the 12th inst., enclosing, and, as I think, modifying your views as presented in your letter to me of the 28th ultimo.

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W. L. MARCY.

By the President of the United States of America.

A Proclamation.

Whereas, Information has been received that sundry persons, citizens of the United States, have begun, set on foot, or provided or prepared the means for, or combined and confederated together to commence or carry on, from the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, any military expedition or enterprise against the territories or dominions of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district or people with whom the United States are at peace; and whereas, it is by the laws of nations a high duty to maintain amity and peace with all nations, and by the laws of the United States, especially by the act entitled "An act in addition to the acts for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," approved April 20, 1818, it is declared to be criminal for any person or persons, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, to begin or set on foot or provide or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district or people with whom the United States are at peace; and whereas, the avowed object of the persons who have begun the said enterprise is to revolutionize, detach from the Mexican Republic, and erect into a separate State or Territory, the Mexican States of Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, New Leon, Tamaulipas, and Lower California, all of which belong to the Mexican Republic, and are under the sovereignty of the same, and with which the United States are at peace; and whereas, the said enterprise is threatening the peace of the United States, violating the obligations of treaty good faith, and the rights of sovereignty pertaining to the Mexican Republic, and is in contravention and violation of the said act of Congress:

Now, therefore, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, do hereby admonish all persons who may have connived at the aforesaid unlawful proceedings, that the laws and honor of the country require that no portion of its territory shall be used for the annoyance of friendly nations, and warn them that all persons who shall be found to have violated the laws of the United States in this behalf will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law, and will not be countenanced or protected by this Government against the consequences of their misconduct.

In testimony whereof, I, WILLIAM L. MARCY, Secretary of State of the United States, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the fourth day of June, 1855, and of the Independence of the United States of America the seventy-ninth.

W. L. MARCY.

(Translation.)

Legation of Nicaragua, Washington, March 20, 1854.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Nicaragua, has received orders from his Government to transmit to the Honorable Secretary of State of the American Union the inclosed copy of a dispatch which His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Relations of the Republic addressed him on the 19th of February last, protesting against the project which some citizens of the United States formed, to colonize the Mosquito coast, resting their right on a pretended grant made by the predecessor of the actual chief of those Indians to a British subject of the name of Shepherd, residing at San Juan, who, it appears, has since transferred the same to several American citizens.

Although the undersigned has not been able as yet to produce a document to prove the reality of said project, and the establishment of a company which has been formed in consequence, under the title of Central American Land and Mining Company, there is, nevertheless, a moral conviction of the real and positive existence of such a project, as well as of the company, at the head of which there are persons sufficiently known, and among them, part of the Cabinet, that several of the principal members of the Board of Directors of the Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, are those who appear mostly interested in this matter.

The undersigned, for want of more decisive data, abstains from making here special mention of other views and projects which are in circulation, with too much the appearance of reality, and which are connected with those of the companies above mentioned. If public rumor is to be believed, and if certain circumstances which are generally divulged are to be regarded upon, it is contemplated to do nothing less than to oblige the laws of both Republics, by means of an armed intrusion into the Territory of Nicaragua, for the purpose of taking possession of the line of transit, of monopolizing the same in favor of certain individuals who are interested in the Accessory Transit Company.

The undersigned cannot avoid calling the attention of the honorable Secretary of State to these facts, which are in direct opposition to the rights and interests of a sister republic, a friend and an ally, where public sympathy is so much influenced by North America, and whose interests are so much bound and so closely united to those of the American Union. The Government of Nicaragua hopes, with the utmost confidence, that the Government of the United States will take the same interest in these circumstances that it has always manifested for the Republic, and that it will adopt such measures as it may deem best calculated to prevent a new complication from being added to those which already existed before for the settlement of the questions of San Juan and of the Mosquito Coast.

Experience has unfortunately sufficiently shown that projects and announcements of such kinds of projects and enterprises, however vague they may be, are almost immediately followed by acts. The Government of the Union could not foresee, and consequently could not prevent, the recent invasion of Lower California; and it was only when it learned the facts that it hastened, full of the best faith and most sincere regards, to condemn and to declare such an infraction illegal concerning which the same vague rumors that are now circulated in regard to the Transit line of Nicaragua and the project of colonizing the Mosquito Coast had been set afloat. The designs of certain speculators who were trying to form companies only to send vessels and expeditions to Brazil for the purpose of forcing a passage through the Amazon river were also known. The newspapers of the Union spoke of these projects in the same manner as they have done, not long since, of the company for colonizing the Mosquito country, and of the objects which said Company and some other had in view. And if these projects have been set aside and relinquished, it is undoubtedly owing to the firm and decided stand that the Government of the Union was able to take in order to cause the laws of nations to be respected. Nicaragua, owing to the similarity of her institutions and her Government, the community of sympathy which she professes and which neither has or ever can have the right to expect the favor and protection of the American Union against foreign invasions and against the schemes of the disturbers of public order. Nicaragua has identified her present and essential interests with the moral and material interests of the Union. She has been consolidated, by means of an amicable treaty, by the old relations and the ties which happily unite the two Governments and nations, and Nicaragua believes that she has nothing to fear, but rather much to hope from the North American family. The undersigned, therefore, with the orders he has received from his Government, has moreover the honor of addressing himself to the honorable Secretary of State, to the end that the Government of the Union may be pleased to take the measures which it may deem proper, and adopt up the forms of civilized society in such cases.

It is not to be supposed that the country to which the undersigned belongs is not within the territorial limits of the Government. That it is a part of the sovereignty of Nicaragua is implied in the fact that you claim to have a grant for the lands you propose to occupy.

Although you do not state the source or nature of the particular country to which you refer, it is evident from the title of your association, "The Central American Company," that your destination is Central America, and I know no portion of it over which some of the Central American States have not sovereign jurisdiction. It is very generally understood that your Colony proposes to take possession of a part of the Mosquito country, over the whole of which Nicaragua or Costa Rica claims jurisdiction. The Ministers of those Governments have both declared that you have no grant from their own nation, and they protested against your proposed expedition as an invasion of their rights of property, jurisdiction and sovereignty. If your grant is derived, as it is presumed to be, from a personage called the Mosquito King, it is proper that you should be apprised of the fact, to which this Government would regard such a title. The political condition of what is called the Mosquito kingdom has for several years been a subject of discussion between the United States and Great Britain. This Government has uniformly held that the Mosquito Indians are a savage tribe, and that therefore they have no rights as the occupants of the country which they inhabit, and have no sovereign or political authority there, and no capacity to transfer to individuals an absolute and permanent title to the lands in their possession, and that the right of eminent domain, which only can be the source of such title, is in the sovereign authority of the Central American States.

If the emigrants should be forced into companies [illegible] and furnished with arms, such [illegible] would assume the character of a military [illegible] being hardly consistent with profess[illegible] objects, would involve upon this Government the duty of inquiring whether it is not in violation of our neutrality act. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, W. L. MARCY.

Department of State, Washington, Feb. 21, 1856.

To E. E. Hissey, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Sir: I have received your letter of the 12

INSURANCE

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

DIVIDENDS

FOR EUROPE.

FOR THE SOUTH

FOR CALIFORNIA.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

COAL.

AGRICULTURAL.

DENTISTRY.

INSTRUCTION.

FURNITURE.

STATIONERY.

REMOVALS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

...Water—...Tower—The ...

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

...and the waters rose and covered ...

In two brief sentences you have the outlines of a ... unparalleled. Fill them up with ... dwellings, sunken vessels, vast drifts of lum... warehouses, crushed bridges, and the ... scene of ruin and destruction that mark ... progress of a great freshet, and you have a pic... of Albany. On Sunday morning, though the ... weather still continued, there was little thought ... it would attain the strong ice that bridges the ... But at the west, during Saturday, much rain ... fell. The creeks and larger tributaries of the ... Hudson broke up, swelling the latter river so that it ... overflowed its banks. The impetuous wave, ... on with a gigantic power, reached the Hud... on Sunday evening. For a time the ice proved ... enough to resist the force of the flood. But it ... but brief interval only. Gradually the barrier ... broke away, and in a short time a great por... of the city of Troy was flooded. The broken ice ... down until it became wedged. There ... was a vast barrier stretching from shore to ... ...ing up the waters until in time they ... enough to overcome the obstruc... Then another collaborator broke in. Vessels ... ...ed, and the wedged ...ks would ... ...ld, the whirling masses... About nine miles below ... the dam again formed, and this time it makes ... ...l resistance. The waters rise with start... ...ity, until at 5 o'clock they have reached a ... higher than they have ever before attained in ... ...mory of the oldest inhabitant. They have ... ...the Exchange buildings—have flooded ... ...hs of Broadway from the quay to the ... Streets. You can approach Stanwix Hall ... by water—for it stands on a level with the first ... The depths on the opposite side of the river, ... stand so high above the ice last night, are ... now a fathom deep. The cars supposed to be ... on the track, are filled with water. The en... ...tween Capitol Hill and the hills of ... ...ich, is a plateau of drifting ice.

...Monday and Tuesday the waters re... and advance with almost the regularity of the ... ...ally, last evening, they seemed to be ... back to their accustomed channels. But now ... element comes in. The weather is rapidly be... cold. The mercury sinks down—until by 10 ... it has reached zero. King Frost has arrested ... ...ing tides—stayed for a time the march of ... ...—and throws a bridge across the angry ... over which the beleaguered citizens and the ac... passengers to and from the metropolis may ... in safety.

The current of travel adapts itself to this new chan... and goes on uninterruptedly. The broken bridges ... being rapidly repaired—the lodged ice cleared ... the tracks—the engines are again puffing off ... clouds of steam—and we are once more in in... with the outer world.

We shall forget in a short time the flood and the dis... which we see around us. But not so the suffer... ...ing many of the poor, that it has driven from their ... They are everywhere—thrust in an hour upon the ... and humanity of their more fortunate ...

But with the enterprise and energy that has always ... a characteristic of the leading men of Albany, ... have made provisions for this great emergency. ... the flood was at its highest—while all around ... ...ments were carrying, on their work of destruc... ...the Messrs. SCHODACKETS, COSSING, DAVIDSONS ... WEARS, and a host of associates, were taking ac... ...measures to relieve those who were suffering. To ... ...offices of the Committee there is flowing a steady ... ...am of charity that must do much to repair the ... ...injury where the injury is manifest. One ceases to be ... ...ensible of wealth when wealth so promptly and gene... ...rously gives of its surplus to aid the stricken and des... ...

In this interval between Saturday and to-day, the ... business of legislation had been dull and monotonous. ... the absence of a large number of Senators and ... Assemblymen, there is an unwillingness to take up ... important measures.

But, to-day, we have a startling episode. The Sup... bill has encountered insurmountable obstacles in ... ...ssembly Chamber. It is too heavy a load for ... Governor KING to take the responsibility of forward... to the State Department. He has sent it back ... certain objections which he deems valid, and which ... people at large will deem valid, and which ... the world and the rest of mankind will indorse and ... ...e glad at. And the Governor, side by side with the ... ...ppressed, who were threatened and he needs no other ... ...centive to fight nobly—will wear the appreciation of ... ...e good and true of all parties. He will win their ... ...pproval for doing right—for being Governor and ex... ...rcising with a high intelligence the prerogative with ... ...hich the people have intrusted him.

I could like you to publish entire the bill which ... Governor KING has vetoed—but it would occupy too ... much space. Instead, I have classified and arranged, ... under different heads, some of the items which make ... up, including entire the amount which the people ... are called to disburse as "compulsory charity:"

DONATIONS.

To Andre Monument Association	$200 00
To Idiot Asylum Grounds	2,000 00
To Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children	257 00
To Syracuse Home Association	200 00
To Marshall Infirmary, Troy	1,000 00
To Home of the Friendless, Albany	1,000 00
To Ophthalmic Hospital, New-York	1,000 00
To ...	10,000 00
To New-York Hospital (deficiency)	500 00
To Tuition and Board of two Indian Boys	81 97
To Society for the Reformation of Juvenile De...	
...quents (New-York)	16,600 00
To Institution for Deaf and Dumb, (New-York)	31,750 00
To Nursery of the Children of Poor Women, ...	10,000 00
To ... Women's Hospital (New-York)	10,000 00
To Association for Benefit of Colored Orphans, (Brooklyn)	1,000 00
To Eye and Ear Infirmary, (Albany)	200 00
To Western House of Refuge, (Rochester)	14,750 21
To House of the Friendless, (New-York)	10,000 00
To Idiot Asylum, (Syracuse)	10,000 00
To Institute for Blind Asylum, (Utica)	83,000 00
To Female Juvenile Female Guardian Society	500 00
For regular expenses of last Legislature	$174,000 00
For extra, to officers of the same	13,965 00
For Legislative Committees, and expenses in... curred by them	15,571 00
For Messengers of Committees	11,675 00
For Stationery	11,750 00
For extra Clerks and Heads of Departments, ... and for work done in departments	12,422 21
For Miscellaneous—under which head every con... ...ceivable demand may be found	107,921 60
Making a total on the items enumerated	$382,254 81

The Governor makes his objections to the appro... priations which are made, as he thinks, in viola... tion of the Constitution. He might have gone fur... ther, and, with exact justice have questioned the ... propriety of giving so much from an embarrassed ... treasury to the support of what are but charities in ... seeming only. He might have returned the bill with ... the simple indorsement, "Be just before you are ... generous," and easily have justified himself before the ... Legislature and the people.

On the vote to pass the bill, notwithstanding the ... objections of the Governor, there was but seventeen ... affirmative votes. Two-thirds of all present ... are required. A motion was made to direct the ... Committee of Ways and Means to bring in a new ... bill, which will probably be done at an early day. ... Meanwhile many must have to "suffer and to wait."

The Senate had but a brief Executive Session to-... day, at which nothing of importance was done. I ... believe that, owing to the absence of several Sena... tors, there is nothing done with the Report on the ... Harbor Masters.

"The Supply Bills" still remain in committee. ... Legislation goes on slowly, so many different ... threads of opposition being in the web. I lately have hoped, ... however, that the bread may be worth rearing, es... pecially if the strong seed-corns of the Committee is ... prevented to prevent over the crabbed and oddities, ... and impracticables, and fanatic fiddle of the outsiders.

Gardiner, of commutation, being proposed—the ... ...ffered in New York—and the members coming ... back to their homes, we shall probably hav...

...ing, trees, fences and buildings, turning in ... and tossing out. All the ...ges were swept, ... and some that could not be ... by July forwarded.

ALBANY, Feb. 12, 1857.

Veto of the Supply Bill—The Governor's Mes... sage.

To the Honorable S. C. Littlejohn, Speaker of the As... sembly:

I return, with objections to the Assembly, the bill entitled "An Act to provide for certain expenses of Government, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven."

I have attentively examined the provisions of this bill, which failed to be acted upon last year by reason of the adjournment of the Legislature; and after carefully weighing the responsibility, and the duty imposed on me by the Constitution, I have come to the conclusion that this bill ought not to become a law, and for the following reasons:

It will be perceived in looking at the numerous sections of the bill, that it contains large appropriations of money for the pay and expenses of Committees composed of members of the Legislature, who held their sitting during the recess of the two houses. I object to the payments and allowances to the mem... bers of these Committees, because they cannot be re... conciled with the Constitution, which regulates and defines the amount of pay and expenses to which a member of the Legislature is entitled, or with the provisions of the law of 14th July, 1855. I assume that the members acting upon the several Committees have been previously paid the three hundred dollars each, to which they were entitled under sec... tion 6 of article 3, for their services during the session of the Legislature. That section provides as follows:

"The members of the Legislature shall receive for their services a sum not exceeding three dollars a day from the commencement of the session; but such pay shall not exceed in the aggregate three hundred dollars (except those ... allowances except in proceedings for impeachment. When convened in extra session by the Governor, they shall re... ceive three dollars per day. They shall also receive the sum of one dollar for every ten miles they shall travel in going to and returning from their place of meeting on the most direct route."

The plain object of this section was to limit the sum which any member of the Legislature, as such, should receive for his services and expenses, during the existence of any one Legislature, to the sum of three hundred dollars, with the addition of one dollar for every ten miles travel. The only cases in which this aggregate can be exceeded, are those specified in the section. Those specifications give ad... ditional force to the prior words of positive limita... tion. If, therefore, the sums are claimed by the par... ties, as members of the Legislature, there would seem to be no way of reconciling the claim with the Con... stitution. If the Legislature had continued in session during all the time while Committees were engaged in their inquiries, the members *serving on the floor* of the two Houses could not have obtained any com... pensation, and it is not perceived what additional or better claim those members could have who should chance to be engaged on Committees away from the Capitol.

The question then arises, whether compensation can be received by these parties in any other character than that of members of the Legislature. That the Legislature, or either branch of it, has power to in... stitute inquiries into all wrongs which are remediable by legislative enactment, and to pursue such inquiries by the examination of witnesses and papers, or through the agency of committees of its own body, in the same manner as is practiced by Grand Juries, can... not be doubted. The necessity of such power is ob... vious, and it has accordingly been exercised by all re... gularly organized legislative bodies. This power, however, extends only to such matters as are "neces... sary to enable the Legislature to perform its principal or administrative and legislative functions," and the committees conducting such inquiries, whether during the session or during the recess, *act as members of the Legislature.* They are certainly civil *officers*, and, *as such*, have power to administer oaths, and when au... thorized to send for persons and papers may issue compulsory process for the attendance of witnesses, and commissions for the examination of witnesses abroad. All these powers are exercised by such com... mittees by *virtue of their office as members of the Legis... lature*, and not in any other capacity.

It is undoubtedly in the power of the Legislature to appoint officers by separate bodies, other than its Committees, to investigate supposed abuses, or to collect information required as the basis of administra... tive or legislative action, but this, I apprehend, can only be done by statute, passed in the usual form and approved by the Governor. And no member of the Legislature would be eligible to such post. The stat... utes now authorize either branch of the Legislature to empower its Committees to appoint Commissioners to take testimony during the recess of the Legisla... ture. The fact that these Commissioners are required to take the oath of office prescribed by the Consti... tution would indicate that if the Committees, in dis... charging the same duty, act in any other capacity than that of members of the Legislature,—a new oath of office would be necessary on their part. In my judgment, the provisions of the Constitution and statute before referred to show beyond question that such Committees act in their capacity of *members of the Legislature*, and not otherwise.

It may be insisted that at least the *expenses* of such Committees may be paid. I do not, however, see how such allowances can be made without establish... ing a principle which would entitle all the members of the Legislature to be paid their expenses in attend... ing its sessions, in addition to the allowance of ten cents a mile for travel. The Constitution furnishes no greater warrant for the allowance in one case than in the other, and none for either. However unfortu... nate it may be considered that the Constitution has denied to the two Houses power to compensate their Committees for such service and expenses, there is, in my judgment, no room for the exercise of discre... tion on the part of the Executive in relation to a mat... ter where the provisions of the Constitution seem so clear and imperative.

Having thus stated my objections to the sections of the bill, I cannot close this communication without expressing my sincere regret, that the sums appropri... ated by the bill, which, in the *aggregate* amount to more than seven hundred thousand dollars, and es... pecially those for charitable and beneficent objects, as well as for the extinguishments of a part of the State's indebtedness, must necessarily be postponed, *should the objections to the bill be sustained.*

Would it not be safer and wiser legislation to dis... tinguish and separate, in the future, objects and grants, so manifold and distinct, rather than to group them together, in one general and sweeping enactment? Should the Legislature agree with me, that the objections to the bill are sustained by the Constitution, I trust I may then rely with confidence upon the readiness and liberality of both Houses to afford at the earliest moment effectual and substan... tial support to every meritorious object in the bill, which has been the subject of this communication.

JOHN A. KING.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 12.

Mr. WADSWORTH presented six memorials, asking for a revision of the Canal tolls.

The object of the memorialists is to make a dis... crimination in the tolls so that the State should not lose tolls by means of cut-offs, made navigable at the expense of the State, and through which many miles of canal navigation were evaded.

Mr. A. M. SMITH presented a memorial from for... warders, commission merchants, and others, com... plaining of the inefficiency and neglect of the con... tractors, superintendents, and under contractors on the canal the past season.

Mr. UPHAM reported his bill transferring the ap... pointment of Auditor from the Canal Commissioners to the Governor.

Mr. BROOKS gave notice of a bill requiring the re... cording of all marriages.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the American Guano Company.

To incorporate the New-York College of Veterinary *Surgeons.*

On motion of Mr. C. P. SMITH, the miniature map of the Bay and Harbor of New-York, prepared by the Harbor Commissioners, was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. C. P. SMITH an Executive Session was ordered for to-morrow noon.

The object is to make public the report on Harbor Masters' Corruptions.

Mr. UPHAM's bill to reorganize the Canal Depart... ment was debated by Messrs. BROOKS and UPHAM at considerable length.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 12.

The bill for the removal of the Quarantine was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. MAREN opposed the bill, and made an attack on the Commissioners of Emigration.

Mr. VARNUM said these charges of corruption and extravagance against the Commissioners were no new thing. Since their creation they had received and expended nearly four millions of dollars. They had paid to counties nearly one million dollars, and and added four hundred thousand to the property of the State. He *defended them against the charges.*

Mr. LEAVENWORTH objected to several features in *bill* and moved that progress be reported on it.

The motion was carried.

The Annual Tax bill was taken up and debated, but no vote taken on the amendments proposed.

The bill appointing three State Tax Commissioners was taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend by naming ANIJAH H. MOSS, of Niagara, ROBERT JEFFERSON, of Lansing, ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, of New-York, the three Com... missioners, instead of leaving the appointment to the Governor.

Debate ensued, but no vote was taken.

BILLS PASSED.

For closing Bloomingdale Square.

To authorize the City of New-York to raise $500,000 for a reservoir.

To amend the Lefferts Park Charter.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES....Nos. 128, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 2 Murray-street, New-York.

Destructive Conflagration at Newark.

From the Newark Mercury, Saturday.

The most destructive fire of the season broke out at 8½ o'clock, last evening, in the carriage factory of Messrs. J. M. QUINBY & Co., No. 229 Broad-street. The alarm was not given until the flames had ob... tained the mastery of part of the buildings. The fire originated in the paint shop, and immediately communicated to a brick building toward Broad-street, (used as a depository,) and to a long three-story frame building, occupied as the workshop, in the rear, toward Mulberry-street. A large three-story brick building, occupied as a machine shop, also caught about the same time as the frame build... ings. The two brick structures were so wholly wrapped in flame as to defy all attempts at their preservation, but, notwithstanding the great heat, nearly all the carriages in the buildings were got out. The rear two-story frame buildings burned with great rapidity, and fell with a crash a considerable time before the others.

The first story of the machine-shop, which was wholly consumed, was occupied by AARON CRAWFORD, edge-tool manufacturer; the second story by ESSMER GERMERON, silver-plater and brass-founder—both of whom saved the greater portion of their stock. In this building was a sixty-horse power steam-engine, which supplied power for all the various establish... ments in the vicinity.

The loss of QUINBY & Co. is not precisely ascer... tained, but we should suppose it to be at least $50,000. All their finished stock was saved. We cannot hear of over $25,000 insurance on the whole property de... stroyed. This firm was the most extensive carriage-manufacturing establishment in the city. Their whole business will be necessarily suspended for a time.

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

NEWARK, N. J. Thursday, Feb. 13.

The fire which occurred here, last night, burned three houses; destroyed J. M. QUINBY & Co's car... riage factory in the rear of Broad-street, occupying five buildings. Also, a large building, occupied by P. M. CRANMOR, silver plater; P. TOWNAN, carabiners' goods, and AARON CRAWFORD, edge tools. Also, THOMAS COLGER's blacksmith shop. The fire broke out in the paint shop, at 8¼ P. M., from a stove. To... tal loss $250,000—insurance $90,000.

J. M. QUINBY & Co's loss is $40,000, of which only $18,000 is insured. About 200 men are thrown tempo... rarily out of employment by the fire.

MESSRS. QUINBY & Co. intend to resume business immediately to fill orders. The light from the fire was seen for miles, and fire engines came from Eliza... beth and Jersey, and aided materially in subduing the flames. The night was extremely cold, and much difficulty was experienced in consequence of the freezing of the water.

The firemen worked hard and untiringly, but suf... fered much from being drenched and frozen.

The fire is the largest that has occurred here for years. No houses were burnt on First-street, and the front buildings on Broad-street, containing offices, &c., were saved.

Most of the ready-made stock saved is valued at $20,000, of which half belongs to Messrs. QUINBY & Co.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Ross Wallace's Lecture on George Steers.

WM. ROSS WALLACE delivered last evening, at the Tabernacle, a lecture on the "Life and Genius of GEORGE STEERS." It was a very eloquent effort, and was interspersed with several poems of Mr. WAL... LACE's own composition. The audience was large and appreciative.

Accidents from Burns.

Policeman JOHNSON, of the Thirteenth Ward, discovered a fire issuing from the house of JOHN MARSHALL, No. 284 Delancy-street, on Wed... nesday night. On entering the premises he found only two little girls, one aged three and the other five years—the younger sitting in a bed enveloped in flames, and the other hid in a closet. The mother had left them alone for a few moments, when the youngest child accidentally set fire to her clothes. The child was rescued but in such a condition that her recovery is regarded as nearly hopeless. The fire was extinguished with a few pails of water.

ROSE BENETTE, a woman of intemperate habits, was badly burned on Wednesday night, at her residence, No. 61 Worth-street, in consequence of accidentally setting fire to her clothes.

Fires.

IN ELIZABETH-STREET.

About 8¾ o'clock, last evening, a fire broke out in the melting-house of J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 185 Elizabeth street. It originated in the rear of the build... ing, near the furnace, and extended through to the front part occupied as an office by the firm and as a dwelling by the book-keeper, SAMUEL SOUTHMOOD. The damage done to the stock, machinery and fix... tures is estimated at $1,000; not known whether the loss is covered by insurance. Mr. SOUTHMOOD's fur... niture was damaged by water to the extent of about $400; insured for $1,000 in the Hamilton Insurance Company, No. 183, the adjoining building, occupied by ALLEN HOBBNY as a hide and fat house, was slightly damaged.

IN EAST THIRTY-THIRD-STREET.

A fire broke out in the house No. 209 East Thirty-third-street, at 1 o'clock, yesterday morning. It was extinguished before any material damage was done.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The real "headquarters" are located at No. 208 Broadway, New-York, two blocks above the PARK nearly opposite the Hospital; two doors above DUANE-street. HERE is the Phrenological Cabinet, con... taining one of the rarest collections of human heads, busts, &c., in the world. This great cabinet or mu... seum contains thousands of busts and casts from the heads of the most distinguished men that ever lived, emperors, kings, queens, statesmen. Some of the most distinguished of our own and other countries, warriors, explorers, navigators, discoverers, invent... ors, authors, poets, doctors, divines and lawyers. Also, skulls, human and animal, from all quarters of the globe, including Cannibals, Caribs, Flat-Head In... dians, Egyptian mummies, pirates, robbers, murder... ers and thieves, also numerous paintings and draw... ings of celebrated individuals, living and dead. Strangers and citizens will find this museum—always open and free—an agreeable place to visit. Phreno... logical charts, with full written descriptions of char... acter, given when desired, at No. 208 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

YOU CAN BE CURED OF CONSUMPTION.

You may depend upon that. Seriously and posi... tively, that terrible malady, which used to be beyond all remedy, has within a few years been brought as readily within the sphere of medical energy as any other disorder. Quacks cannot cure it. Quack me... dicines will only tamper with it. But hundreds who have already been perfectly cured will testify that consumption (as well as scrofula, rheumatism, palsy, &c.) yield at once to the use of Dr. HENRY ANDUS' Liquid Iodine and Pure Iodine Water. Sold at $1 a bottle by ANDERS & FOSDICK, No. 3 Second-avenue, and No. 362 Broadway; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broad... way, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla stands the test of experience; all its rivals are falling into disuse. It disinfects the blood of the elements of all eruptive and ulcerous complaints, relieves weakness and de... bility, is infallible in consumption, and by even more highly concentrated than when originally introduced, twenty years ago. KEAN's Worm Pastilles, prepared by the same firm, are agreeable to the taste, contain no mercury, and are infallible as a vermifuge. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sar... saparilla $1, and Pastilles 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

"WOODLAND CREAM."—A pomade for beau... tifying the hair, highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing ladies' hair it has no equal, giving it a bright, glossy appearance. It causes gentlemen's hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the hair the appearance of being freshly shampooed. Price only 50 cents. None genuine unless signed FREDERICK & Co., Proprietors of the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." For sale at all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

AMUSEMENTS FOR THE MANY.—Grand gala night this evening at PURDY's National Theatre. Benefit of the Treasurer, Mr. THOS. C. STEERS, the great local drama of "Orion, the Gold Beater," the new farce called "Seeing Fox," the pleasing pantomime of the "Four Lovers," and for the first time the drama en... titled the "Mistletoe Bough." Dancing by Miss ADELAIDE PRICE and Mr. M. SEXTON, and singing by Mr. JAS. DUNN, Miss FANNY HERRING, and others.

[Advertisement.]

CHARLES D. FREDERICKS, late GURNEY and FREDERICKS, Photographic Daguerreotypist and Am... brotypist, The *coming* of age establishment of the world. Visitors to the City are invited to call and examine specimens at No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

"EMPLOYMENT FOR ALL MEN" TO SELL PRATT's Patent Safety Fluid Lamp.

This Lamp cannot explode from overturning; From overflowing, or from filling it, while lighted. This lamp cannot explode from any known cause.

Prices of Lamps, 50, 62½ and 75 cents. Depôt, No. 166 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY's OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, and all skin or muscular diseases, can be radically cured, if the Ointment be rubbed into the part affected, as salt is rubbed into meat. No external disease can long withstand the combined power of these wonderful medicines.

[Advertisement.]

CATARRH SUFFERERS.—The undersigned having been speedily cured of this most painful and danger... ous disease, will inform any one what cured him free of charge. All letters must contain a postage stamp. Address GEO. B. ENOS, Bolleston Spa, N. Y.

MARRIED.

MACKEWN—CRANE—On Tuesday, Feb. 10, by Rev. Mr. Spaulding, EDWARD MACKEWN, of New-York, to EU... PHEMIA E., daughter of the late E. C. CRANE, of Che... ...

HARRIS—DOUGHTY—On Wednesday, Feb. 11, by Rev. Dr. Bethune, Mr. FREDERIC HARRIS to MA... RIA, youngest daughter of the late Thomas DOUGHTY, all of this city.

DIED.

DUYCKINCK.—In this City, on Wednesday night, Feb. 11, EVERT, eldest son of EVERT A. DUYCKINCK, aged 13 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Thomas' Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-st., on Satur... day, the 14th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

BENTHUYSEN.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 12, WIL... LIAM BENTHUYSEN, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his father-in-law, the late William Wellner, are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 38 West 19th-st.

OGDEN.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 12, of con... sumption, MARY ANN MCILVAINE, wife of James Ogden.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, No. 29 6th-av., on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Melbourne (Aust.) papers please copy.

SPENCER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 11, after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARIA S. SPENCER, wife of Wm. D. Spencer, and daughter of David H. Reiss, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 128 Spring-st., without further invitation.

BOGART.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 12, ELIZA ANN BOGART, widow of Eugene Bogart.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 118 West 34th-st., on Satur... day afternoon, at 2½ o'clock precisely.

CRANE.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 12, of water on the brain, ARABELLA H. CRANE, infant daughter of Wm. M. Crane, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the fune... ral from the residence of her father, No. 97 West 19th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

DOUGHTY.—On Wednesday, Feb. 11, of consumption, JOSEPH MANNING DOUGHTY, late of Boston, aged 36 years.

His remains will be taken to Boston for interment.

DOUGHTY.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 13, of con... sumption, LEMAN E. DOUGHTY, in the 33d year of her age.

Her friends and relatives are requested to attend her fu... neral, at 3½ o'clock P. M., this day, (Friday,) from her late residence, No. 126 West 19th-st.

DOUGHTY.—At Hamburg, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, CA... THERINE DOUGHTY, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, Albert H., John, George S., and E. Doughty, are respect... fully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her son, E. Doughty, 2d-av., between 123d and 124th sts. Funeral services at the Reformed Dutch Church at 3 o'clock.

MATHEWS.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday evening, Feb. 12, Mrs. ANN MATHEWS, in the 61st year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at the late residence, in Division-av., on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock A. M., when her remains will be taken to Newark, Conn., for inter... ment. The relatives and friends of the family are respect... fully invited to attend, without further notice.

MORRIS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 12, HENRI... ETTA, daughter of William H. and Elizabeth C. Morris, aged 1 year 6 months and 19 days.

GILL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 11, EMILY, wife of James D. Gill.

Her funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 345 Dean-st., when the friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to CARRIED.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, after a short and severe illness, EMELINA CECILIA, eldest daughter of Samuel M. and E. Cecilia Candler, aged 15 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her grandfather, Capt. Samuel Candler, are respectfully in... vited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 43 East 28th-st.

MERWIN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, Mrs. CAROLINE E., wife of John G. Merwin.

The friends of the family, and those of her brother, Ed... win P. Smith, and brother in-law, John T. Allen, are re... spectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 152 Ramle-st. attend, without further notice.

DE WITT.—At Millstone, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 9, HERVEY GILLETTE, infant son of Charlotte L. and Rev. John De Witt, aged 15 months and 10 days.

VAN SANTVOORT.—At Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 6, LUCY, daughter of Rev. C. Van Santvoord, in the 24th year of her age.

CRANE.—In Bridgewater, Mass., on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at the residence of his brother, of consumption, Mr. MOR... TON E. CRANE, formerly of St. Louis, late of New-York City, aged 25 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Feb. 13.

$7,000 Tenn. 6s, '90..c	90	300	Reading Railroad..	61¾
5,000 do.....c	90¾	700	do.....	61¾
9,000 Virginia 6s.....	93¾	500	do.....b60	61¾
1,000 Miss. State 6s.....	80¾	200	do.....b60	61¾
5,000 do.....b5	80¾	200	do.....s60	61¾
1,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s.	89	200	do.....b10	61¾
2,560 Indiana State 5s..	88	700	do.....s5	61¾
1,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s.	89	200	do.....b10	61¾
1,500 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s.	101¾	250	Mich. Cen. R.R.....c	94¾
2,000 E. R. E. C. B's	77	93¾	200	New-Jersey R.R.....	120
21,000 Ill. Cen. R. B's	93¾	200	Mic. S. & N. I. R.R.c	74
5,000 do.....cpn	93¾	100	do.....b5	74
2,000 N. Y. & N. H. 6s. C's	107	300	do.....	74
1,000 R. R. R. 1st mtge.	96¾	350	do.....s10	74
100 Bank of Commerce	104½	100	do.....s30	74
15 do.....	114½	50	do.....c	74¾
87 Bank. Com. Scrip..	104	100	do.....b30	75
5 Am. Exchange Bk.	112	100	do.....b60	75
25 Metropolitan Bank	108½	170	Panama R.R.....	98
13 Commonwealth Bk.	90	125	Ill. Cent. R.R.....	128
30 Park Bank.....	99	105	do.....	127¾
5 Ohio L. & Trust Co.	96¾	200	do.....b30	128¾
20 Del. & H. Canal Co.	115	50	Gal. & Chic. R.R.	105¾
100 Cumb. Coal Co....	15	93	do.....s10	105
250 N. Y. Cen. R.R..	90	50	do.....s60	105
10 do.....	90¾	125	do.....	106¼
200 do.....c	90¾	400	Cler. & Tol. R.R....	73¾
200 do.....cpn	93¾	750	do.....b30	74
23 do.....pd c	90	400	do.....	73¾
250 Erie Railroad.....c	59¾	1000	do.....s60	73¾
850 do.....c	59¾	350	do.....	73¾
100 do.....stk	59¾	100	do.....	73¾
400 do.....c	59¾	420	Chi. & N. W. R.R....	92¾
100 do.....b15	59¾	50	do.....b10	93¾
1550 do.....b10	59¾	19	do.....	93¾
316 do.....	59¾	100	do.....b60	93¾
100 do.....b30	59¾	10	Mil. & Miss. R.R....	77
100 do.....b30	59¾	117	La C. & Mil. RR.....	73¾
1300 do.....b60	60	50	do.....b60	73
20 N. H. & Hart. R'd.	122			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Cal. St. 7s, '75...	95	100	M. S. & N. In. R. R.	74¾
1,000 Miss. State 6s.....	89¾	100	do.....b10	74
5,000 Te. H. & A. 2d m.	70	50	do.....	74¾
100 Cumb. Coal Co.	15½	100	do.....	74¾
150 do.....	15¾	100	do.....	74¾
300 do.....	17¾	28	do.....b30	75
200 do.....b60	16	300	do.....b15	75
20 Pacific Mail St. Co.	69	100	Mich. Central R. R.	94¾
50 N. Y. Cent. RR...s30	90	300	Cle. & Toledo R.R.	73¾
50 do.....cpn	93¾	100	do.....s60	73¾
250 do.....cpn	93¾	500	do.....s30	73¾
40 do.....	93¾	500	do.....s30	73¾
200 Erie R.R.....b30	59¾	100	do.....s30	73¾
100 do.....s60	59¾	300	do.....b2	73¾
100 do.....s30	59¾	1000	do.....b60	74¾
300 Reading R. R.....s2	60¾	250	do.....	73¾
200 do.....b30	61¾	500	do.....b30	74
200 do.....s30	61¾	140	Chi. & R. I. R.R....	90¾
300 do.....s60	60¾	0	N. H. & Hart. RR...	121
400 do.....s2	60¾			

THURSDAY, Feb. 12—P. M.

Money is dear and in active request, to-day, but, as remarked in our last report, loans are ob... tained without difficulty at the price of the day. The old-established Stock and Money Brokers, with whom Money is left at 7 ₩ cent., are making good differences in carrying Stocks and in selling buyers' options, 30 to 60 days, at the Stock Exchange Board. The rates, to-day, range from 12 to 18 ₩cent., and on one or two Stocks the differences paid were equal to 24 ₩ cent. ₩ annum. The Wall-street Banks are not doing much in the way of demand loans, their means being actively employed *in taking care of their Importing* and Jobbing customers and their Southern and Western Correspondents. The Discount Brokers are not able to pass select lists of paper better than 9@10 ₩ cent., but at these rates lenders operate with freedom and confidence. The general Money movement of the Street is still embarrassed by the irregularities of the mails. These keep back the ordinary run of drafts on the Sub-Treasury, which for two days amount to only $54,000, and at a time when the income is incon... veniently heavy from Custom Duties. The re... ceipts to-day were $246,368; payments $22,415; balance $14,560,024. The expresses brought from Philadelphia, Boston &c., this morning about $150,000 in gold. The increase in this way during the week is already about half a million.

The prices at the Stock Board to-day on *the cash transactions were not very different from* Wednesday's closing sales. The market is une... qual, however, a portion of the share list well-sus... tained, while other stocks are irregular in demand and closed heavy from the general influence of a *close and dear Money market. There is much* activity in Michigan Southern and Cleveland and Toledo since the decline of yesterday, and buyers pay good differences on time, 15 to 60 days. South... ern Michigan, 74¾@74¾ cash; 76¾ buyer 60 days; Toledo, 73¾ cash; 74¾ buyer 60 days. Erie left off at 59; New-York Central at 90; Reading 80¾@¾; Rock Island, Illinois Central and Galena and Chicago were firm. Missouri Sixes, 83 ₩ cent. The withdrawals from the Bank Department of Missouri Sixes amount to some... thing like half a million of dollars. A further re... duction in the Free Bank Currency is anticipa... ted on account of the scarcity of New-York Ex... change, but the operation is expected to be more gradual. Virginias and Tennessees are quite firm; 93¾ for the former, 90 for the latter.

The Collins steamer *Baltic* will not leave for Liverpool on Saturday, as was previously announced, but being made ready for the Foreign mails on that day, will sail on Wednesday next. Sterling is 109¾@110 for Prime; $4.85¾@4.86¾. There are several Southern mails overdue containing liberal remittances. The Cot... ton export movement last week was equal to an exchange of five millions of dollars or more.

One of the Chicago papers publishes a story that the President and Superintendency of the Illinois Central Railroad Company have